



THE COLONIST.



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BY TELEGRAPH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK

A Quick Ocean Passage.

CREW OF STMR. DENMARK PICKED UP.

Arrival of Stmr. Sardinian.

HALIFAX, April 22.

The fire in New York, on Saturday, destroyed an immense amount of property, belonging to railways, elevators and refineries. Total loss three and a half million dollars.

The steamer Umbria's latest passage from New York to Queenstown was made in six days and one hour.

The steamer Denmark's passengers and crew were landed at the Azores by the steamer Missouri. The steamer Denmark was eight hundred miles from New Zealand when the accident happened.

Sir Julian Pauncefort arrived in New York on Sunday.

The steamer Sardinian arrived in Halifax on Saturday night. She brought no mails, owing to blundering at Ottawa.

Twelve hundred emigrants arrived in Halifax during Saturday and Sunday.

The Canadian Commons passed a resolution on Saturday for half a million dollars subsidy to the Atlantic fast mail service.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—beef, pork, etc. Rothwell & Bowring
Auction—household furniture, etc. John S. Simms
Shingles, shingles, etc. P. & L. Tessier
Keys picked up, etc. see advt
Pickets, firewood, etc. P. & L. Tessier
Housemaid wanted, etc. see advt
Cadiz salt, etc. P. & L. Tessier
Wanted a craft, etc. A. W. Harvey
The "Private Secretary" etc. see ticket notice

AUCTION SALES

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at Eleven o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

Rothwell & Bowring,

3 brls Beef, 3 brls Family Mess Pork
17 tubs Butter, 12 boxes Glass, 26 bags Nails
7 casks Kero. oil, 185 bbls hoops
1 doz Dory Oars, 1 bbl Upper Leather
1 Ice Saw, Fish Scales, Barrows, etc. ap23

FURNITURE SALE.

Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at Eleven o'clock, AT THE RESIDENCE OF

Mrs. DICKINSON

Duckworth Street,

PART OF HER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: DRAWING ROOM—1 Suite of Furniture, 1 superior cottage Piano and Stool, 1 Canterbury, 1 cheffonier—marble top, waton, card and work Tables, etc., Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, Blinds, Brass Poles and Rings, Lusters, Vases, Placks, etc., etc. DINING ROOM—1 Mahogany Book-case, mahogany Extension Table, Easy and other Chairs, Couch, Side-board—superior, Butler's Tray, Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, Brass Poles and Rings, 1 Clock—with globe, Handsome Denier and Desert Sets—glass, china and electroplated ware, Tea and Coffee Pots, Case and Fruit Knives and Forks, Fire Irons, etc., etc. HALL—Mahogany Table—marble top, 2 Chairs, Carpets and Oil Cloth, etc., etc. BED ROOM—Handsome Mahogany and other Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Chest Drawers, Wash Stands, Chairs, Carpets, Rugs Toiletware, Damask and other Curtains, etc., etc. Kitchen utensils, etc.

JOHN S. SIMMS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND Shop, situate on Hamilton-street. I will offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon the premises, all the right title and interest of Mr. Dillman in and to that new and well-built Dwelling House, situate on the Northside of Hamilton-street, together with the shop adjoining; the house is painted and plastered throughout, and is in condition for immediate occupancy. Unexpired term 50 years. Ground rent \$18 per annum. To view the property apply to

T. W. SPRY, Real Est. Broker.

A Farm For Sale.

SUITABLE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, situate opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining "Bally Healy" Estate. I am instructed by Mrs. AMELIA TAYLOR, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, to offer for sale by Public Auction, within my office, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, all that Farm Land and Premises, situate on the Logy Bay Road, and about three miles from St. John's. The property is known as "Dowden's Farm", and is opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining the "Bally Healy" Estate, being situate so near the above well known estates the property should command the attention of gentlemen requiring a handsome summer retreat. For further particulars apply on or before day of sale to

T. W. SPRY, Real Est. Broker.

New Advertisements.

Tickets for Private Secretary will be for sale at Mrs. Rouse's Tomorrow

317 WATER STREET, 319.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

Of Spring and Summer Goods.

All Well Worthy the Attention of Purchasers.

New Material, Choice Colors and Low Prices.

M. MONROE.

Dories Dories

We are now building the GLOUCESTER Dory ourselves, and are determined to make them the best in the market. Call and see them before you purchase any other. FLANDING: 100 M. Pine Shingles from Trouty Mill, acknowledged to be the best Shingle that come into St. John's.

WM. CAMPBELL,

Builders' Supply Store, 149 Water Street.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Terence and Lady O'Brien.

Help for the Orphans.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST!

will be performed in the

Athenæum Hall on Easter Tuesday

WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

CONDUCTOR.....MR. C. HUTTON.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8. Numbered Reserved seats 50cts (plan of the hall at Mrs. Rouse's); General Admission, 25cts. Books of "Beauty and the Beast" will be sold at the Hall for 2cts. each. april13,s,m,th&m,fp

London House

Mrs. Cairns has received a Large and Well-selected

STOCK SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERS

Specially suitable for Evening wear.

april20,21fo

CLASS D.		LIST OF PRIZES.	
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.	The 23d monthly drawing will take place	1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000 5,000
	Wednesday, May 15th, 1899.	1 ditto	2,000 2,000
	PRIZES VALUE	1 ditto	1,000 1,000
	\$50,000.00.	4 ditto	500 2,000
Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labolle.	Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chapt. 36, for benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec	10 Real Estates	300 3,000
		30 Furniture Sets	200 6,000
		60 ditto	100 6,000
		200 Gold Watches	50 10,000
Capital prize. On Real Estate worth		1,000 Silver Watches	10 10,000
		1,000 Toilet Sets	5 5,000
		2,307 Prizes worth	\$50,000 00
		TICKETS—\$1.00.	
		Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEBEVRE, Secretary. Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.	

Choice Irish Potatoes.

Celebrated "Magnum Bonum" Brand.

FOR SALE.

A small cargo of Choice Irish Potatoes, now due per English schr. Ocean Pet from Ireland. These potatoes have been specially selected for seed purposes, and are spoken of very highly. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Orders booked by W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Brokers.

ap12,fp,tf

For sale by Shea & Co.

JUST LANDED,

350 brls Choice Supers Flour
200 brls Sup. Extra Flour
100 brls Heavy Mess Pork—new.

april20,31fp

DWELLINGS AND SHOPS TO LET in a Central part of the town. Apply at COLONIST office. mar27,fp,tf

FOR RENT.

(Possession given 1st of May.)

Nos. 95 and 97 Water Street,

The SHOPS and HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tarehin. App. to

HARVEY & CO.

ap3,3w,21w,fp

NOW LANDING

ex Sidonian from New York,

500 brls Armour's New Mess Pork

300 brls Light Family Mess Pork—(FIGG & KING'S.)
350 brls Packet Beef—YORKVILLE
300 brls Extra Mess Beef—ARMOUR'S.

—AND, ON HAND—

2000 lbs BUTTERINE,
(10's, 20's, 30's, 40's.)

HEARN & CO. april13,61fp,eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted--A Craft.
(OF ABOUT SIXTY TONS)

To load immediately for Dildo, Trinity Bay. Apply in writing stating tonnage and rate of Freight to

A. W. HARVEY.

april22,1i

SALT! - SALT!

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. Tessier,

3000 hogsheads

CADIZ SALT

ap23,31,fp

Ex store.

Athenæum Concert!

The Annual Concert of the Saint John's Athenæum will be held

IN ATHENÆUM HALL,

—EASTER MONDAY NIGHT.

Conductor.....A. W. Barrett, Esq.

Numbered Seats, 30 cents; general admission, 20 cents. Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to take place at half-past eight.

J. J. FLANNERY, Secretary.

ap18,31fp

SHINGLES:

For Sale by P. & L. Tessier,

100 M Cedar and 150 M Pine

SHINGLES.

april22,31fp

A CONCERT:

—WILL BE HELD—

Easter Monday Night, at St. Patrick's School Room, Riverhead, to consist of Songs, Choruses, Recitations, and to conclude with that side-splitting farce, "TEDDY THE PIPER." Concert to commence at 8 sharp. Admission 10cts.

J. F. KENNY, Secretary.

ap18,31,s&m

NOTICE

THE SAINT JOHN'S MUNICIPAL Council hereby give notice to persons in ARREARS for water assessment and sewerage rates to the late GENERAL WATER COMPANY are requested to make payment of the same at the Office of the Water Department of the Municipal Council, before the 1st of May next. After that date legal proceedings will be taken to recover arrears.

(By order) P. W. KELLY, The MUNICIPAL OFFICES, Duckworth-st., April 13th, '99. 1w,fp

Pickets, Firewood, &c.

For sale by P. & L. Tessier

6500 Spruce Pickets
250 Spruce Posts
2500 Spruce Firewood
3000 White-Ends
250 Birch Sticks
600 Wharf Shores. ap32,31fp

TO LET.

(possession given 1st May next.)

That Shop and Dwelling House,

Situate on Water Street, at present occupied by JOHN STUDDY, Esq. Apply to

F. ST. JOHN.

mar23,31w,fp,tf

TO LET.

A CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE Dwelling House, No. 32, New Gower street. Possession given 1st May. ALSO, a Stable, on Adelaide street, immediate possession given. Apply to EDWARD F. CARTER, 30 New Gower street.

Good HOUSE.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND SITUATED on Cochrane Street. Offered to good tenant. Possession immediate. Apply to

PICKED UP, ON SATURDAY MORN-

ing last, on Forest Road (near railway crossing) a small bunch of keys. Owner can have same by applying at COLONIST office and paying for advertising. ap22,1i

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID—Apply at Tremont Hotel. ap23,31fp

(continued from fourth page.)

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Hon. members for St. John's do not fairly put the question when they say that the government are now asked to say aye or nay to the requests made by the petitioners. The only question that ought to affect us in our present consideration is whether anything has occurred between last session and this that calls for the introduction of new legislation on this subject during the present session, because if there is not, there are strong reasons that suggest themselves why we should not now interfere with the act of last session. It is true, as has been stated by hon. members, that it was observed at the time that act was before the house that it was not a perfect measure, and might call for amendment hereafter; but this was because difficulties were naturally expected in the carrying out of the machinery of the act itself. As a matter of fact, however, no difficulty has arisen in the application of the act. With regard to the question as to whether the Municipal Council is properly constituted and sufficient in numbers, or whether the government should be represented there, can anybody say that anything has transpired since last session which calls for us to alter the decision we then arrived at, after giving a very full consideration to the whole subject. The council was only elected in October last, and before they have had more than three or four months in office, we are asked to declare, at this early stage, that we are not satisfied with the constitution of the board, and to pass an act to terminate its existence. The attitude we feel constrained to take on this matter is that it is too soon to ask us to go into a detailed consideration of the proposed amendments of last session's act, as it would be impossible now to bring the results of any experience to bear upon the subject. The petitioners seem to have the fullest confidence in the present Council, against whom they make no complaint, but, on the other hand, are willing for them to continue in office until February, 1890. What objection, then, can there be to the present Council remaining in office until the fall of 1891. The legislature, having obtained some experience of the working of the act, would be enabled to consider what amendments are desirable in time to bring the amendments into effect before the next municipal election. As to the proposal that the government of the colony should assume an indebtedness of \$55,000 charged to St. John's, it is one upon which the government are unable to yield. It will be remembered that the sum was arrived at as an agreement in which a number of matters had to be taken into account, and that as against this charge there is a permanent provision of \$9,000 annually secured to the town by the act itself, independent of the supply and road acts. At the time the whole matter was fully considered and this compact was looked upon as fair and reasonable and I fail to see any reason why it should be now disturbed. There is a great deal to be said on other points of the act, but we might well ask ourselves are these matters so urgent as to require immediate legislation. The petition presented to the house on this subject has been accorded a great deal more importance than I think it deserves. It was a most remarkable fact that the petition makes no reference to the amendments before the chair; it is true that they were both presented to the house together; but the petition had not a single word in it in reference to the amendments. This fact certainly does not bear out the assertion of hon. members that the petitioners support the whole of these amendments. The only two petitioners whom I spoke to on the subject, most strongly repudiated these amendments, and one of them informed me that his only reason for signing the petition was that he represented absentee landlords for whom he wanted to get a vote and for that purpose wanted to have the Bill reopened. These are briefly the reasons why it does not appear to me that there is any necessity for re-opening this question.

Mr. MORRIS.—After the expression of opinion from the hon. the Premier and the hon. Attorney General, it looks as if the government had made up their minds to throw out the Bill, and it would certainly appear that no trouble has been spared to find fault with the Resolutions before the house. I am sorry to find that the hon. the Premier who has acquired a reputation for liberality especially when that liberality does not touch his own pocket, should censure the conduct of those who initiated a constitutional agitation to bring about a reform regarding the municipal affairs of St. John's. The hon. Attorney General has asked what has happened since the inauguration of the council to warrant us in making the proposed amendments? I say that a number of matters have happened, and the government by making the amendment in their revenue bill clearly proved the municipal act defective. He also stated that they could not deal with the paragraph relating to the sum of \$55,000 without passing a loan bill. Now, the petitioners say that the past indebtedness against Saint John's (over which they had no control,) should not be made a charge against them. The Board of Works had charge of the public matters in reference to St. John's, and by bad management, this large sum had been allowed to accumulate against the city, and it is now sought to be made a charge against the municipal council, in other words, against the ratepayers of St. John's. Not alone those who signed the petition but others protest against the injustice of such a charge. There are many ways known to the government by which this indebtedness could be wiped off without the necessity of introducing a loan bill. The second section which demands that all the councillors shall be elected by the popular vote and none appointed by the government is a most reasonable one, when we consider that the city proposes to assume the responsibility of loans raised for municipal improvements, and to free the government from all such obligations. (To be continued.)

A Select Story.

SUNLIGHT AT LAST.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PUT ASUNDER."

CHAPTER I.—(continued.)

"Then I hope he may live to enjoy it, for I have not sixty shillings. Hush," he continued, seeing that the lawyer was about to speak—"no comments! I am a ruined man, as you say; but I will not submit to criticism. I say frankly that I have been a wicked spendthrift—a prodigal; I say frankly that if I could begin life again, I would live differently. I have been worse than a fool—I have been a dupe. It is all over now, and I have the price of my folly to pay."

"It is a bitter price, too, my lord. May I ask what you think of doing?"

"You may ask—I know no answer. In six weeks I lose Ravensmere, and with it all sources of income, and, besides that, I am forty thousand pounds in debt, and I have not forty shillings to pay it with. It seems to me there is but one thing to be done."

Arley Ransome looked up anxiously. "What is that?" he asked.

"I had better invest the trifle I have remaining in the purchase of a revolver—you can imagine for what purpose; it will be but a fitting end to such a career as mine. I really do not think, Ransome, that I have had a hundred thousand pounds worth of pleasure. What comments the newspapers will make upon me! They will head their paragraphs, 'Suicide of a Spendthrift Earl'—they will draw excellent morals and warnings from my fate. Men of my age will read it, and think what a dupe I must have been; it will not be a noble ending for the last of the Caravens."

"It will not indeed," said Arley Ransome.

"I remember that on the day I came of age I meant to do better than this—Ransome, before Heaven I did. They called me the handsome hospitable earl; now my title is the spendthrift, the ruined earl. There is nothing for it but a revolver. I cannot beg, I cannot work; I cannot live without money and luxury and pleasure; without these I must die."

He spoke calmly, as though he were arranging some plan of travel. Arley Ransome looked admiringly at him.

"How this blue blood tells!" thought the lawyer. Some men would have cried and moaned, would have asked for time and for pity. He faces ruin much as his ancestors faced death on the battle-field. Then, seeing the earl's eyes fixed on him, he said, "It is a sorry ending, my lord."

"Yes, a sorry ending for the last of the Caravens. My poor father called me Ulric, after one of our ancestors who saved a king's life by his bravery. I have not been a worthy descendant of the Ulric Craven who received in his own breast the sword meant for his liege lord. There is nothing for it, Ransome, but the revolver. I have lived like a king, I have spent royally—I have given royally too, but that does not matter; I have done good, as I believed; I have lavished thousands; I have gambled and betted; I have poured out wealth like water under my feet. Now it is over; it has been a short life but a merry one. I could not live in poverty; I could not count shillings and pounds, measure, weigh, and calculate. I loath the name and thought of poverty. As I have lived, so I must die. I deserve no better fate."

Arley Ransome looked at the calm, handsome face.

"You do not seriously mean that you will take your own life, my lord?" he interrogated.

"It seems to be the only thing left for me to take," replied the earl; "I have lost everything else."

"Will you listen to me, Lord Caraven—listen in patience? I have something to say."

The earl laid down his cigar. The lawyer was so earnest, so intent, that he carried the other's weaker will with him.

"I have worked hard all my life," said Arley Ransome—"worked as few men ever done before—from sunrise to sunset, and often through the long,

silent night. I have worked because I love money—because I am ambitious; because I have an end in view. You know, my lord, that besides practicing as a lawyer I have been, and am now, a money-lender; it is no news to you that I had advanced the mortgage-money on Ravensmere, and that, unless you can pay it, the estate becomes mine."

The earl's pale, handsome face flushed hotly. It was hard to picture his grand ancestral home in the plebeian hands of a money-lender.

"There is, as Milton says, 'a lower depth,' and Ravensmere will fall into it," he said.

"It becomes mine," continued Arley Ransome. "The castle, the estate, the plate, the pictures—they are all mine. Now listen, my lord. I have made a fortune; you inherited one, I have made one."

"You might well do so, lending money at a hundred per cent."

"Never mind how it has been made—I have it," said the lawyer; "and my fortune amounts to two hundred thousand pounds."

"Heaven help those by whom you have made it!"

"It has been honestly made. You have gambled, my lord, I have speculated—and my speculations have all turned out well. I have two hundred thousand pounds, and—I have a daughter."

His voice sunk, as though he were somewhat ashamed of his words; then he continued, "I have made money because I love it; I want to make a position because I am ambitious. Would to Heaven that I had a son! I have spent my life toiling in these gloomy offices; hope has brightened them. Would to Heaven that I had a son to carry out my dreams, my hopes, my plans! If I had a son to succeed me, my lord, I would foreclose at once, and make him master of Ravensmere."

"Thank you," interposed Lord Caraven.

"I have a daughter, and she must take the place I would fain have given to my boy. My lord, I make you this offer. You are a ruined man—you tell me there remains for you no hope, nothing but death. Now I will give you life, liberty, wealth. I will make you greater than any of the Earls of Caraven have been yet. I will give my daughter a dowry of two hundred thousand pounds if you will marry her."

Lord Caraven lost his self-possession for one half-minute; he literally looked as he felt, bewildered.

"I do not understand," he said, slowly.

"Then I will make my meaning even plainer," returned Arley Ransome. "Make my daughter Countess of Caraven, and I, in return, will make you a rich man."

The earl laughed a little incredulous laugh that made the lawyer's face flush.

"Listen, my lord," he said; "wait before you speak. I am ambitious—I am ambitious for my daughter. Make her Countess of Caraven and hear what I will do for you. I will first pay the mortgage, the sixty thousand pounds; I will clear the estate of all incumbrances, and you shall have your rent-roll free, I will also pay the forty thousand that you owe leaving you a free man. The rest of the money I shall settle on my daughter for her own use and benefit. Think before you answer me."

"I am not a slave dealer," was the quiet reply.

"Nor am I, my lord. I am speaking of my daughter, who is no slave."

"Yet you are selling her as a Southern planter might have sold his servant," replied the earl.

"Nothing of the kind, Lord Caraven. I want rank—you want money. Give me rank—I will give you money. It is fair, honest bargain."

"I have been a spendthrift and a prodigal, but I have not fallen so low as that, Mr. Ransome. I do not think that I shall purchase my life, my safety, my fortune with a woman's gold."

"It is not a woman's gold; it is mine, my lord," said the lawyer. "Marry my daughter, and you will not have another care in the world. She will be happy, you will be free and wealthy, I shall be contented."

(To be continued.)

The spiritual wonders accomplished by Margaret Fox's toe will naturally remind the paragraphist of the great literary work performed by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

JUDSON'S SPECIALITIES.

GLITTERINE—FOR PAINTING ON velvet, satin, etc.; Gold Paint—with mixing liquids; Artists' Black—for picture frames, wood work, etc.; Marking Ink—jet black; Bronzette—for bronzing ornaments, etc.; Cement of Pompeii—for uniting glass, china, etc.; Silverine—plating solution; Gold and Silver Ink; Luminous Paint; Emerine Polishing Powder; Pure Glycerine—for the toilet; Tooth Paste—cherry and araca nut; Judson's Dyes—all colours, at 4cts. and 7cts. a packet.

At BYRNE'S BOOKSTORE, Opposite Post Office.

BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT.

Will Cure the Itch in a few days; Will Cure the Disease known as Scald Head; Will Cure Old Indolent Ulcers; Will Cure Salt Rheum; Will Cure Chapped Hands; Will Cure Obsolete Sores and Wounds; Will Cure Scratches on Horses.

TRY IT! - TRY IT!

\$1.50 PER SACK.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

100 bags OATMEAL—50 lbs. each.

At \$1.50 per sack, to close sales. A choice article, especially recommended for housekeepers and family use.

HAY! HAY!

Now landing ex schooner Soudan, from Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

122 bundles Pressed HAY.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

American RUSSETS.

(Now Landing, ex Maud) Carter, and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.

New Books.

TACTICS OF INFIDELS, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 30cts

Notes on Ingersoll, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 25cts

Conklin's Handy Manual of useful information and Atlas of the World a Million Facts, 25cts

The Silence of Dean Maitland, 20cts

At the Mercy of Tiberius, by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, 50c

Jonathan and His Continent, by Max O'Rell, 50c

Won by Waiting, by Edna Lyle, 20cts

Guideroy, by Ouida 20cts

The Phantom City, by William Westall, 20cts

Lord Elsmere's Wife, by C. M. Braeme, 20cts

Donovan, (2 vols.) by Edna Lyle, 40cts

Robert Elsmere, by Mrs. H. Ward, 40cts

The Girl from Malta, by Fergus Hume, 27cts

The Mystery of a Hansom Cab, by Fergus Hume, 20cts

Madame Midas, by Fergus Hume, 20cts

J. F. CHISHOLM.

Notice to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHR. GLADYS

and Maud Carter, will please pass Customs' entries, pay freight, and take delivery of their goods.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

HAMS! HAMS!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

1 tierce Choice HAMS.

per steamer Conscrip.

IT HITS THE SPOT EVERY TIME.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT is clean, clear and bright and very penetrating. It is not greasy, oily or soapy, and, therefore, acts promptly in curing and relieving pain in any form.

To H. PAXTON BAIRD, Woodstock, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—I was laid up with Rheumatism about a month, and had tried a great many other preparations to get relief from my suffering, but without avail. Less than one bottle of your Baird's Liniment made a complete and rapid cure and I was able to resume my work.

(Signed) ANDREW SPENCE.

Glasville, N.B., March 21, 1883.

FOR SALE.

THE FINE SCHOONER

"CORA MORRISON."

Eighty-eight tons; built in the United States of America; white oak; copper-fastened. Well-found, and well adapted for the Bank fishery and the general trade of the country. For further particulars, apply to

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile.

ACTS MOST BENEFICIALLY on the stomach and liver, and as a nerve restorative, it is the most wonderful medicine discovered. The vital forces are wonderfully reinforced. The muscles, the nerves, the blood, stomach and liver are invigorated, while its action on all the organs of excretion are mild, but certain, thereby promoting health, comfort, sleep and a cheerful disposition.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.

At A. P. JORDAN'S

(Nos. 178 and 180 Water Street.)

30 Half-chests Splendid Teas—Choice Brands.

Also, 40 boxes (20 lbs each) Splendid Teas—Choice brands.

These teas have been specially selected for Our House, and are highly recommended. Will be sold at a low figure to wholesale customers. And, per steamer Caspian, a new stock of their

Celebrated Wood and Briar Pipes—from 5cts up.

—ALSO IN STOCK AND RECENTLY IMPORTED—

CHOICE PACKET BEEF, SMALL JOWLS, FAMILY MESS PORK, AND Pigs Heads, at 4cts lb. And on hand, Iron Beasts—superior make—French styles, one very fine one with canopy, original price \$35.00, will be sold at \$30.00. Special attention paid to our Retail Trade. No trouble to show goods. Ships' orders supplied at shortest notice. Outport orders attended to with particularity and with despatch.

Boston Kero. Oil Tobacco - Pipes.

THE "MAVERICK" BRAND

Low landing, ex sch North America, from Boston AND FOR SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

50 barrels Boston Kero. Oil

20 half-brls Boston Kero. Oil

100 cases Boston Kero. Oil.

N.B.—The "Maverick" is the most reliable brand of Boston Kerosene Oil.

Round Pease.

WE HAVE IN STORE

200 barrels Canadian Round Pease

50 half-brls Canadian Round Pease.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble and Soapstone.

Cement and Plaster FOR SALE.

Inspection In- VITED

Manufacturer of Cemetery and General Marble Work. Carvings a Specialty.

Designs furnished on application—a choice variety now on hand.

Terra Nova Marble Works,

april 4, 3m, 31w, t, th.

325 & 327 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Dogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times

I have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Suits makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.

2nd—Carries a finer needle with even size thread

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4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

(In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Salmonier), will be drawn in—

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

1st Prize \$200.00 5th Prize \$15.00

2nd Prize 100.00 6th Prize 10.00

3rd Prize 50.00 7th Prize 5.00

4th Prize 20.00 8th Prize 5.00

SPECIAL PRIZE \$50.00.

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets.

Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize.

N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers.

February 13, 1889.

BUTTER.

We have in store 50 tubs choice Canada and N.S.

BUTTER.

Tubs 20 to 40 lbs. of excellent quality which we are offering cheap.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

APPLES

Now landing ex steamer Conscrip, and

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

50 barrels Choice

CANADIAN APPLES.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 28th.

HON. P. CLEARY felt deeply thankful to hon. Mr. Harvey for his favorable opinions upon this question, and the sympathetic manner in which he has expressed them. He regretted that hon. gentleman was absent last session; had he been in his place and lent his voice and influence in supporting him (Capt. C.) probably the matter would not have been treated with the indifference that has been exhibited in regard to it by those who should have shown a more paternal feeling for the fishermen of the country. He, however, had before him the example of the hon. Mr. Harvey, and in agitating this matter he intended to follow it. By pertinaciously hammering at Government after Government for many sessions of the legislature, that gentleman at last succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a Fishery Bureau. With this evidence before him of success in the persistent pursuit of a good cause, he felt, should he live long enough, that he, too, will accomplish his end as did that hon. gentleman, even though it take weary years to achieve it. He should never tacitly acquiesce in misstatements or false representations such as have been placed before the other branch in regard to this question in the present session. He should place facts before the public and repeat them until they compel the bestowal of attention upon it. Last session an address was passed by both branches, authorizing the Government to procure a competent surveyor, and giving them *carte blanche* as to the salary. Yet, a few days ago, we were candidly informed by the hon. Colonial Secretary that the Government never made any application to carry out expressed wishes of the legislature in this behalf. We were told that private enquiry was made, but nothing of an official character. In another place a certain member of the Executive is reported to have stated that Government did all in their power to secure a surveyor, but as Lloyds' was a private corporation, our Government had no control over it, and could not therefore obtain a surveyor from it. It was an insult to both branches to make such declarations as that in face of the authority with which the Executive were clothed; and which was assented without a dissenting voice by both legislative branches. No salary was named in that address. The Government were left free to fix what amount they wished, and he believed a man could be obtained for a less sum than is now paid to individuals in this country. If it be thought that he (Capt. C.) was ignorant of the reasons why this man was not sought for, those who think so are grievously mistaken, and the world will also soon know the reasons as well as he did, if some earnest effort be not made to provide him. Nothing short of the appointment of a Lloyds' surveyor will satisfy him, as the possession of such an official would be a guarantee of faithful, honest, conscientious duty; and the lives of the fishermen would be protected so far as human agency could accomplish it. Unless such a man be obtained before the middle of next summer, prior to placing on the stocks the frames of vessels to be built during next winter, we shall have a considerable number of man-traps added to the fleet already afloat. Such vessels do not cost the owners, so far as hull and spars are concerned, one cent more than the tonnage bounty they receive from the Government. The timber out of which they are constructed is in most cases standing on the stump at Xmas, and the vessels are launched by the middle of the following May. How, then, in the name of conscience, can they be fit to entrust the valuable lives of human beings in. It was against all principals of naval science to expect that vessels so built of green, sappy, unseasoned timber could be properly put together. Two years ago, in his place in this chamber, he had minutely described the whole process of the building of those ships; it was unnecessary now to repeat it; but he was prepared to stand by every statement he had made, based as they were upon knowledge collected with great pains, and on an experience of over forty years in connection with shipping. About twenty per cent. of our local built vessels are sufficiently well put together, but eighty per cent. of them fulfilled the conditions he had described on former occasions, when he designated them man-traps and coffins for the fishermen of the country. He did not deny that trustworthy vessels can be built in the colony, but we don't do it, and it was useless to attempt to blindfold him by asserting the contrary. It was much against his will that he felt compelled to find fault with anything built or brought up in the colony, but a stern sense of duty to his fellowmen forced him to it. Until a system of survey and classification be provided, this business will continue to be performed in the future as it was in the past. It was the reflection that hundreds and thousands of lives are annually imperilled that impelled him to speak out, and he would assert that, had the moderate storm of 1887 lasted four hours longer than it did, few of the 72 of our banking vessels and crews, then on the banks, would have ever seen the land, and hundreds of widows

and children would have been thrown on the cold charity of the world. The first twenty hours' tempest that will rage on the banks when the fishing fleet are at work, will tell a tale of such horror as was never known in any part of the world. As it was, after the storm referred to, some of those vessels returned to port in a most crippled state, with chains about them to keep them afloat in order to reach port. Others with rudder cases completely gone, and in one instance that he was aware of, the blankets of the unfortunate fishermen were stuffed about the stern post to keep her afloat, the rudder case having dropped right out of her. To encourage the continuation of such a state of things as that, is little short of murder, and those who sustain it deserve to be punished. Even this very day he had seen some of these vessels, and not long ago he was under the bottom of one of them and he could put his fingers up through every nail hole in her. She was only five years old, and the only repairs being made in her was by driving new spike nails in where the old ones had melted away. He would deserve to be punished as a criminal if he did not expose such circumstances. As regards the suggestion of hon. Mr. Harvey to bring in a bill upon this subject, he (Capt. C.) did not see that we should be any better off. The address of last year gave all needful power and authority. He would repeat his determination not to let this matter sleep, and if the object be not attained during his lifetime with his last breath he should charge some reliable person to carry on the agitation.

HON. G. T. RENDELL considered that hon. Capt. Cleary deserves much sympathy and credit for his zeal in advocating the matter he has introduced, and which led up to the legislation adopted last session to give effect to the view he advanced. There was much reason in the hon. gentleman's complaint at the indifference or slight that appears to have been subsequently shown in respect to the address, which had received the assent of both branches of the legislature. That address provided that a Lloyds' surveyor should be appointed, and the Shipbuilding Bounty Act was amended to some extent in expectation that such an official would be procured, and be here before this time, and no substantial reason has been given why this appointment has not been made. There would, however, be no advantage gained in adopting such an amendment as that proposed. He (Mr. R.) believed, and the opinion was warranted by the hon. gentleman's remarks, that great carelessness is shown in the building of many of our fishing vessels, and how can it possibly be otherwise if crafts to be launched in May are constructed of green timber standing on the stump in the preceding December? He thought, after the action of the legislature last session upon this subject, some definite and more satisfactory information should be supplied to it.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed with hon. Mr. Rendell so far as expressing our indebtedness to hon. Captain Cleary for the enthusiastic interest he has evinced in this important matter. At the same time he differed with both hon. gentlemen in their belief that any slight, or offence, has been either offered or intended by the Government for alleged non-compliance with the terms of the address of last session. The hon. gentleman (Capt. Cleary) asked him (C. S.) some weeks back what had been done in the matter, and he informed him of the exact facts of the case, which were that an enquiry had been made by a member of the Government, and it was ascertained that a Lloyds' surveyor would not be appointed to any place to survey and classify vessels, unless built under their own inspection. As that condition was impossible to be complied with in our case, under existing circumstances, the matter therefore remained in obedience. A letter was received from Lloyds' Association, stating that it was a rule governing their body not to appoint a surveyor to inspect vessels unless built under supervision of their own surveyors. Therefore it will be seen, so far as the address goes, the Government could not do anything in giving effect to its object. There was not the remotest idea upon the part of the Government, either collectively or individually, to frustrate the action of the legislature, or place any obstacle in the way of its fulfilment, and if the hon. Capt. Cleary imagine the contrary he is laboring under a false impression. There was no foundation whatever for the assumption. If by any act of the legislature a Lloyds' surveyor, or any other of nearly equal standing, can be procured; he (C. S.) had no doubt the Government will be only too happy to take the necessary steps to secure such an appointment. In this view the suggestion of hon. Mr. Harvey that a bill be introduced is worthy of consideration; and such a course might lead us out of the difficulty.

HON. P. CLEARY—The explanation of the hon. Colonial Secretary was not satisfactory to him (Mr. C.) nor did he think it should satisfy other members of the Council. It was the first time in the world's history, he supposed, that there was a case of a government requiring an official for any purpose, from an astronomer to a crossing-sweeper, that could not obtain the necessary

man when ready and willing to pay him. If our Government were willing to pay a surveyor, as they were authorized to do, it was absurd to tell us they could not obtain one. We are told that, Lloyds' is a private corporation and the Government could not interfere with its rules. What is the Government itself but a corporation, yet hon. Mr. Harvey, after eight or ten years' sledge-hammering, at last succeeded in getting them to establish a fishery bureau and appoint a man from Norway to superintend its operations. He did not believe that it was impossible to procure a surveyor from Lloyds', for the simple reason that this is the only part of the British empire having equal tonnage that is without one, while others with not half our tonnage have such a surveyor. It will result in this, that we shall be obliged to do as the Nova Scotians did at one time; to rob the underwriters at a rate greater than at present, before they will wake up to the necessity of sending out a man to protect their interests. He was informed by an old ship master who had been himself indirectly instrumental in having a Lloyds' surveyor appointed in the other provinces, that it was the custom to run slopbuilt vessels to the old country for sale. If they got over, well and good, they sold for what they fetched; if not, they were well covered by insurance and the owners in any case were in pocket by the transaction. However, this system was found also to ruin the market in Britain for honest shipbuilders; and the day came when the underwriters in self-defence found themselves impelled to send out surveyors to protect their own interests, and those of the honest shipbuilders who were being victimized by the fraud perpetrated upon the English market, by flooding it with vessels constructed in a manner similar to the majority of crafts built in this country. This is the system that is to be combated. It is only in its infancy in this country as yet, but if we allow it to continue without check, the underwriters, without any request upon our part, will soon be obliged to adopt such measures of self-protection as were forced upon them in regard to the other provinces forty years ago. We are eating the vitals out of our own trade, of which this bankfishery may be said to be the corner stone, by neglect to protect the lives of those engaged in a business depending upon the frail frames of the bulk of our banking vessels. Remove or destroy the corner stone, and the edifice must fall to pieces.

After some further deliberation the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. On motion of hon. A. W. Harvey, a petition presented on last day of meeting from the Agricultural Society, asking the Legislature to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of importing improved breeding stock, was read.

HON. A. W. HARVEY said, the prayer of that petition was one that should enlist the favorable consideration of every hon. member of this House, as well as from all persons interested in the benefit of Newfoundland. He trusted it would meet, as it deserves, a generous response from the legislature. No words of his were needed to point out the great advantage in keeping good breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., as compared with inferior stock. A horse may be cheap at five hundred dollars, and another costing but fifty scarcely worth his feed. A good cow may pay for herself in twelve months, though costing a large sum; another one might cost but little and not pay for herself in five. Difference of breed or quality making all the difference in value, while the cost of keep is the same. This point being self-evident, the benefit of possessing and feeding good stock will not be questioned. It is not, however, to be expected that private individuals here will import superior high-priced breeding animals for the use of the public, and hence the request we have now before the legislature. The old Agricultural Society, in its day, effected much good for the country by the employment of its funds in introducing superior stock and seeds of various kinds; but its capacity for good was crippled and destroyed, and the society finally broken up by sectional jealousies that arose, which resulted in its disintegration and the cessation of those advantages which its operations had previously, for a considerable period, conferred. It was regrettable that this jealousy that mars nearly all efforts for the general good, should exist to the prejudice of many movements designed for the advantage of the whole public. This feeling of selfishness is carried to excess in this colony. Its exercise, to a certain extent, may be all very well in private life, for if a man were not selfish, which may imply application and attention to business, he would probably go to the wall; but when carried into public concerns or social matters, as is the case here, every sectional interest being jealous of the interest of every other section, the welfare of the whole is made to suffer. Thus it was that the old agricultural society was killed out. The present one has so far carried on its operations without any special legislative grant, and it has done much good for the cause of agriculture. Those who compose it have gone to much trouble to disseminate agricultural knowledge; they have instituted agricultural shows, and dis-

tributed handsome prizes to competitors for the best specimens of stock and agricultural produce. These shows have been very successful and generally approved of, and praised, and the services of their promoters appreciated. Now, however, they desire to go a little farther in asking to be placed in a position to import superior breeding stock to give needed improvement to that which is already in the country. Some few years ago a bill was passed here with the design of promoting the raising of sheep in the colony; but though much good has flown from it, yet on looking over certain returns furnished at his (Mr. H's.) request by the hon. Colonial Secretary, the amount of advantage that might have been expected has not resulted from it. In some districts where the animals have been bred for many years without any infusion of new blood, they have become much deteriorated and are not nearly so valuable to the owners as they would soon become by the admixture of superior stock. A friend of his interested in farming informed him that the sheep in some of the outports, while very valuable to the settlers by affording wool from which they make mitts, stockings and other wearing apparel, and occasionally obtain food, yet have become drawn out to such fine bone and light carcasses, as to be capable of jumping a fence, or fording a river as any Newfoundland dog, and even for wool purposes have become very inferior. If any hon. gentleman in this chamber have visited some of the northern districts, probably they have been as much surprised as he was at the wonderful breed of pigs in Bonaville, Green Bay and elsewhere. They were like greyhounds rather than members of the porcine family, and their length of leg, lightness of body, and thin elongated head would qualify them to run for the "Derby." How it would be possible to expect a good leg of pork, or side of bacon, from such animals he failed to comprehend. No doubt they are admirably qualified for getting away from dogs, and if prizes were offered for animals of this type, Twillington and Fogo would carry off the honors. It is to improve this state of things, the Agricultural Society are prompted in presenting this memorial, and he had bespoken for them the good wishes of this House, and also its influence individually and collectively to have the prayer acceded to. The importation of a few animals of a superior kind would soon, by diffusion of the progeny, make their influence widely and advantageously felt; even if only three or four, the cost would not be large compared with the benefit that would be derived. He believed objection was raised to placing a grant in the hands and at the disposal of a private society. If so, perhaps the end may be attained in some other way, the object in view being admittedly a most desirable one; and he had no doubt the society will be glad to listen to any recommendation the Legislature may make as to the terms under which it may be granted. If it be thought that the restrictions under which it may be decided the animals when imported, shall be held, are more stringent than the society desire, they will still be credited for their praiseworthy action in the matter; and no matter under what regulations the animals would be held, if imported, nothing but good can result therefrom, whether regarded as for the use of the colony, or in due time probably with a view to future exportation.

HON. JAS. McLAUGHLIN strongly supported the petition; and the House adjourned until Tuesday next.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

DEBATE ON MUNICIPAL AMENDMENTS.

THURSDAY, April 11.

(continued.)

Committee of the whole on the proposed amendments to the municipal bill.

MR. PETERS in the chair.

MR. O'MARA—In moving the first resolution, I have but a few remarks to make, as the matter was pretty fully discussed a few evenings ago when the municipal petition was presented by the hon. member, Mr. Scott, who has been honored with the position of Speaker of this house. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. and learned gentleman upon his promotion to the high and exalted position to which he has just been raised by this house. I am perfectly satisfied from his long experience in the house, that he will fill the chair of the Speaker of this house with dignity, and perform his duties with ability and impartiality. The first resolution reads:—The number of members of the St. John's Municipal Council shall be ten, two members for each of the existing wards to be elected by the rate-payers of St. John's, annually, in the month of February in each year, on a day fixed by the Governor in Council. Under the act of 1888 it provided that the board shall consist of seven members, two of whom shall be appointed by the government and five selected by the rate-payers. Of the two members appointed by the government, one of them, it is provided, shall act as chairman. The citizens, therefore, contend that in consequence of their being taxed to pay for the improvements of the city, that they should have the power of appointing all members to the council. When this matter comes under consideration of the house on a former occasion, during this session I expressed my sentiments very fully upon all the amendments proposed; and I therefore do not intend to make any lengthy remark in opening, but shall content myself with making a few remarks in moving each separate section. I think that we are not unreasonable in asking hon. members representing outports to give us their assistance in passing these amendments, which must commend themselves to their sense of justice and fair play. Considering that the people have to bear the burden of taxation which is already or which shall be hereafter imposed upon them; this first section, then, very reasonably proposes that the sole government of their municipal affairs shall reside in them. The government, which has cast upon the people the responsibility of defraying the expenses of municipal improvements should also give to the people who bear this burden the sole privilege of making the needful expenditure. These amendments have not been prepared in a hurry; but are the result of the laborious and intelligent exertions of many of our most able and influential citizens. Their deliberations were open to the attendance of the public; they have been submitted on different occasions to the test of public opinion, and have met with universal acceptance. I therefore submit that they have established for themselves

a claim upon the respectful attention of the house. I beg to move the first section.

HON. THE PREMIER—On a previous occasion, I referred briefly to the general matters opened up in these proposed amendments, and gave expression to reasons which appeared to me to be cogent and satisfactory, why we should not re-open a question of such extensive bearing which had so recently received careful deliberation at the hands of the Legislature. The Municipal Bill of last year occupied the anxious attention of the house for a long period of last session, and very little serious difference of opinion appeared to exist upon the general provision of the bill. The government showed a disposition which was, I think, appreciated by the St. John's members, to make the measure as nearly as perfect as our own experience and knowledge of the working of Municipal Boards elsewhere could suggest. That act has now been in force but a few months, and but little opportunity of discovering evidence of the working of the Act has yet been afforded us. It is a principle generally admitted by the Legislature that it is inexpedient that past legislation should not be hastily altered or repealed except upon the production of evidence that the law imperatively requires amendment; and that immediately. No such evidence has been adduced before us in this matter. I do not propose to review the whole scope of this amendment, but shall be content to refer particularly to one or two of them. The sixteenth amendment, referring to the sum of \$55,000 charged against the municipality, represents that amount as being one which is not definitely ascertained. That sum is the balance of indebtedness agreed upon by the house as legitimately to stand against the municipality. There was a larger amount overdrawn by the Board of Works in favor of St. John's; and, it was agreed that a portion of that overdraft should be wiped out, and was actually liquidated. The balance of this ascertained indebtedness amounting to the sum of \$55,000 was then regarded as a fair charge against the St. John's municipality. If the views of petitioners with regard to this balance should be carried out, it would be necessary to introduce here a loan bill, the burden of the interest upon which would have to be borne by the general revenue of the country. That is a course which I feel certain the memorialists do not contemplate, and which they would hardly approve; and this house would hardly be likely, I think, to sanction such a course. The first amendment proposes that there shall be a re-election of the members of the Council in February next, the representation of the city shall be by ten members, and that no government nominees shall sit at the board. I cannot conceive that this measure is either necessary or expedient. It must be remembered that the present Council has discharged its functions for only a few months. Most of its work had been merely preliminary; and no fair time has been allowed to test the capabilities of its members. I think it will be admitted that so far they have discharged their duties faithfully, at any rate they have as yet given no proofs of that they are unfitted for their office. They were elected by the free voice of the electors; and I can see no reason why they should now, by this legislature, be ousted from office. It would be most advisable to permit these gentlemen to hold their office for sufficiently long a period to afford them opportunity of proving their qualifications. It might then possibly happen that a succeeding legislature would see the expediency of putting a term to their tenure of office or remodelling the constitution of the council. The present constitution of the council has not yet been fairly tested, and it would be highly inexpedient, without sufficient ground of complaint, for this legislature to disband an organization which had not proved itself inefficient in the discharge of its functions. It should also be remembered that the most important of the immediate duties of the council—the inauguration of a sewerage system—is not yet begun. This affords an additional reason for declining to interfere with and impede the progress of a work of such immediate necessity. I think that these reasons should convince hon. members that it would be most inexpedient to re-organize this institution at so early a date. I trust that hon. members will do me the justice to believe that the fact that I represent an outport constituency does not influence me in any degree to be careless of the interests of the metropolis. The fact that I have been a resident of St. John's for thirty-six years, and that I necessarily have as deep an interest in the welfare of the city as any hon. member, will rebut any presumption to that effect. I submit these views to the house as being those which influence me personally in my conduct in this matter. I consider that such action as is now asked of us is premature; we should leave to a succeeding legislature, which would possess means of forming a definite judgment in these matters which are necessarily not open to us at the present time, the responsibility of dealing with these large questions. It would be a sign of weakness to annul under such circumstances as we are here dealing with, legislation which has only a few months been in operation. This case is not analogous to that of the bait act, which was a purely experimental measure whose bearings we could not in every detail foresee; and which was subsequently amended in the light of experience. I therefore repeat my opinion that we should not at this time re-open this matter.

MR. MURPHY—The hon. the Premier's illustration is unfortunate. When the bait act was submitted to this house we were led to believe that it was a perfect and adequate measure which would infallibly cripple the French competition, which was injuring us in the Mediterranean ports. But, notwithstanding this assurance, after a few months the Attorney General had to come in here and admit that it was imperfect and seek for its amendment. And again, a second time, it came before us for further amendment. Now, the Municipal Act was generally admitted last year to be purely tentative measure, necessarily imperfect in its scope and operation; and we were assured that if it did not work well, it should be amended this session. It was only on this understanding that the St. John's members accepted the measure at all. We say that these resolutions indicate

25 different defects in the bill. We do not, however, ask that all of these amendments shall pass; we ask that reasonable terms shall be acceded to. We do not dogmatically press extreme views; we ask moderate and reasonable concessions. The Premier knows that the present Act does not represent the opinions of this house last year. We passed a section, for instance, disqualifying members of the legislature from holding seats in the council, and prohibiting the members of the council from profiting in any way by municipal contracts. Those sections were rejected in another place. This bill has proved itself to be radically defective; and we do no less than our duty to the city and the country in asking that its defects be remedied. Hon. the Premier is in error in stating that the council themselves seek no alteration in the act. The fact is, that they desired to purchase a valuable piece of ground for a public park at Riverhead, but found that the act gave them no authority to do so. I think we should have a definite expression of opinion from the government in this matter, especially from the chief law officer of the crown.

[continued on first page.]

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1889

CAN WHEAT BE GROWN

Successfully in Newfndland?

It is said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor. In like manner, the man who proves that wheat can be grown in sufficient quantities for home consumption, will entitle himself to the gratitude of the country, and will deserve a pension while he lives and monument when he is dead. With such a warm spring as we are now enjoying, some of our enterprising farmers ought to sow wheat on a small scale, for the purpose of fully testing the capability of our climate for wheat growing. It is the opinion of many persons in Canada, that wheat similar to what is cultivated in Northern Russia would answer in such parts of Canada as are subject to early frost. Prof. Saunders, the energetic manager of the Experimental Farm, near Ottawa, imported a quantity of Ladoga wheat from Russia, and had it sown in various parts of the Dominion, with gratifying success. It ripens early and compares favorably with best hard wheat now in cultivation in the North West of Canada. In a circular recently published, Professor Saunders says:—

"The Ladoga wheat has been subjected to a searching criticism, tables of the entire results of its growth have been given, the public have been advised of such defects as have been noted during the progress of the two years' tests, and making the most liberal allowances for these defects, it seems not too much to say that the evidence thus far obtained is sufficient to show: That the Ladoga is a productive and valuable variety of hard wheat, which has thus far ripened over the whole Dominion ten days earlier on the average than the red life; that the better samples obtained are fully as rich in gluten as the best red life, and while the cultivation of the red life should be recommended in every section of the North-west where it is likely, with early sowing, to escape the autumn frosts, the growth of the Ladoga may be safely encouraged wherever the ripening of the red life is uncertain, without incurring the risk of materially lowering the reputation or the general quality of Canadian hard wheats."

Even though the moist climate of the Peninsula of Avalon may be unfavorable to the successful ripening of even the Ladoga or Archangel variety of wheat, we feel pretty certain that experiments made in such parts of the Island as are blessed with continuous sunshine, from June till September, would be so successful as to warrant the cultivation of wheat in sufficient quantities as would supply our home consumption, and thus keep in the colony the immense sum, for 200,000 people, of over a million and a half dollars a year.

Death of Capt. R. Meagher.

Another and old familiar face passed out from amongst us today, in the person of Captain Richard Meagher, who breathed his last at an early hour this morning, at his residence, Cochran-street. Captain Meagher was a native of Ferryland, but had been living in Saint John's for a number of years. He was well known in connection with Halifax and St. John's mail service, having commanded both steamers and vessels in the trade. He brought the first mail steamer that ever came to this port, viz: the North America, in the year 1844. After leaving the mail service Captain Meagher was engaged as loader in H. M. Customs, which position he left when he became incapacitated by age. He was both a highly respected citizen and good husband and father.

A northern correspondent asks: "When are we going to have the steamer on the northern bays this season? The bays are all clear, and nothing to prevent the boat from being put on at once."

"STIR THE SOIL."

Paper Read by Mr. S. Ruby

Before the Gould's Agricultural Society.

(continued.)

Now we have thousands of acres of land lying idle. You should read the Hand-book of Newfoundland. If I commenced to tell you the contents of it here I should not know where to stop; it is full of valuable information.

I think the want of patriotism is a great drawback to agriculture in this country. Every man seems to study only his own interest. It is very reasonable he should; but I think every man of means should sacrifice a little to advance his country, and, to be plain, I think the government should lead the way. I consider the people are under the control of the government, just as a family is under the control of their head.

Here is another great drawback to agriculture: our laboring people, as a rule, are a non-reading class of people. Now, it is hard to manage a farm without reading, I mean a farm on a large scale. The press has done wonders, and it is the press we have to depend on to help the advancement of agriculture. Now, there should be something done for the poor people that have been left in the rear through misfortunes. They are a hard working class of people, quick to learn. Teach them to learn agriculture and they will not be long a burden on the government.

It is not true that every man can be a farmer. A man to be a successful farmer must have forethought; he must put his head to work; he must study his business. Brain work is of the greatest importance to the farmer.

Now, any one who will take the trouble to study the rise and progress of agriculture it will be easy for him to see the causes of the backwardness of farming. Agriculture was impossible 70 or 80 years ago. Only 52 years we have had a just land act. The progress of the colony was always retarded, and it fell behind the neighboring colonies—in which colonization was promoted, and millions of British money were spent in encouraging and aiding settlement and agriculture. The colonization of Nova Scotia cost England a million of pounds, sterling; while, at the same time, unfortunate Newfoundland was not merely neglected, but the cultivation of her soil was a felony, and one of her governors, in carrying out the Imperial policy recommended the transportation of every female drawn from her fisheries, for a 150 or 200 years, all went to enrich other lands, and none of it was invested in the improvement of the colony, or the development of its resources. Need we wonder that under such a condition of affairs that agriculture was utterly impossible till some 70 or 80 years ago. Little progress, comparatively, has been made as yet in that direction; even now the country is pronounced a "howling wilderness," and any attempt at cultivation is regarded as a farce.

The people, restricted to fishing generation after generation, could never acquire a knowledge of farming, or a taste for such a pursuit. The small progress even yet made is thus sufficiently accounted for. The fault has not been in the soil nor in the climate, but in the artificial restrictions imposed by stupidity, greed and selfishness.

In the year 1887 so small, comparatively, was the area of soil under culture that agricultural products to the value of three quarters of a million dollars—all of which could be raised here—are imported annually from the neighboring provinces to supply the wants of our population. Here is a constant drain on the country's wealth. Now men, the remedy for this great drain on the country is in the building up of Agriculture; the Government must lead the way—the people must patronise it—they will be supporting home industry—the farmer can't live without supporting home industry; he comes to the town; he must go to the blacksmith, to the saddler, to the shoemaker, to the grocer, in fact: he is bound to support home industry; we want patriotism and protection. I saw in one of our local papers the other day, the Americans charge 20 per cent duty on dressed furs, while undressed furs are allowed to come in free—that shows how they value home industry.

Men, it have been said in jest: agriculture is the penance for all our ills; but there are men here tonight that will say it will be the remedy for our ills in earnest. Why not when we get such good results from the land that is already clear? What may we expect when we get in the interior, where there is more grass and hay rotting down annually than there is raised all round St. John's by cultivation. Now I don't see but the crops are just as certain here as they are in other countries. They all have their troubles. You will hear of one country losing its orange crop, another place the wheat has failed through a great drought or a frost. Our wheat fails to ripen sometimes—but we must look forward to an improvement in the seed. It is said Archangel wheat ripens in ninety days. It will reach here yet. That will be a great lift to agriculture in Newfoundland.

(to be continued.)

Holy Week in the Cathedral.

The usual solemn ceremonial commenced, on Palm Sunday, with the blessing, distribution and procession of Palms. The bishop, clergy and several members of confraternities took part in the sacred function.

After Vespers a forcible and edifying discourse was delivered, before an immense congregation, by the Rev. John Ryan, Administrator of St. Patrick's, Riverhead. On the evening of Monday and Tuesday, there were devotions followed by Benediction.

The Office of Vespers was most impressively rendered, as well by the choir in the Sanctuary as by the accomplished singers in the organ gallery. The Benedictus and the Miserere were singularly good. As the numerous lights were either extinguished or lowered, a striking sympathy with the sorrowful commemoration thrilled the vast assemblage.

On Thursday evening the pastor of Torbay preached with graceful eloquence on the sublime theme of the Real Presence. On Maunday, Thursday all the rites and ceremonies peculiar to this high festival, were carefully carried out, under the Rev. W. Ahearn, master of ceremonies. After the Pontifical Mass and consecration of the Holy Oils, the procession to the Altar of Repose took place. Then followed the ceremony of washing the feet of pilgrims representing the Apostles. These students wore purple scarfs and held staves in their hands. The Bishop, having laid aside his Cope, assumed an apron as prescribed. Accompanied by the deacons His Lordship washed, dried and kissed the right foot of each of the twelve representatives of the Apostles. We have rarely seen anything more beautiful than the Altar of Repose. Innumerable lights and fresh, fragrant flowers were arranged with exquisite variety by the zealous members of the Altar Society. From the close of the morning service, all through the day, and until ten o'clock at night, a living body of devout worshippers passed through the lengthened ambulatories, and paid homage before their hidden Lord. On Friday the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated by Rev. Edmund Crooke, assisted by deacon and other ministers. The Sacred Passion was chanted with almost unrivalled excellence. Revs. Father Morris Lalor and Tierney displayed all the requisites of voice and culture for so effective a rendition. Though the sacred edifice was filled throughout the day, at three o'clock a large congregation were moved to sympathy and generous resolutions by the earnest unaffected and stirring outline of Golgotha's unequalled tragedy, as presented to their intelligence and affections by the Revd. John Scott.

On Saturday morning the ceremonies commenced at eight o'clock, the bishop presiding. The Paschal Fire, candle and font were all blessed with full ritual observance; the prophecies and the litanies were chanted with becoming effect. Rev. Messrs. Lalor, Morris and Tierney were the officiating clergy. The joy-bells, about ten o'clock, announced to the city the glad come alleluia of Easter-tide. The great solemnity celebrated yesterday by Solemn Mass and Vespers, brought to a close, mid much splendour of decoration, great brilliancy of lights and almost a faultless and deeply touching musical programme, a ceremonial fraught with immense spiritual blessings to all the worshippers.

LETTER FROM MR. HOLLAHAN.

Affairs at Bonne Bay.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 21st February, appeared a letter charging certain persons here with smuggling. I cannot think what prompted such correspondence from Bonne Bay. It seems incredible that any one here who can write, would write such a mixed up letter.

Anyone who gives any attention to affairs of a public nature here, knows that we have prohibition in force; yet, this correspondent says that the magistrate here is starting a band of hope in the interest of temperance.

The statement of which I complain is the statement that smuggling is still extensively carried on here, and if any resident opposed to this state of affairs but speak a word against the practice, a combination is immediately formed against him.

How, in the name of common sense, can anyone smuggle anything into Bonne Bay, with its harbor blocked with ice all the winter? We have no train arriving here from any place. We have no communication, by balloon, with the outside world. We have no carrier of any description arriving here from any place this winter, except the mail carrier; and, certainly, if he smuggles any kind of goods into Bonne Bay, he deserves to be allowed to do all he can in that line, unless, indeed, that he deals in costly trinkets, the duty on which would be worth looking after.

You can make some reparation to us by giving the name of the author of this remarkable correspondence, and by publishing this contradiction of it. By so doing, you will oblige.

Yours truly, W. J. HOLLAHAN.
Bonne Bay, March 19, 1889.

THE POETRY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, shrouding her in gloom, yet comforting with the happy light of hope? There is joy in penance, there is poetry in tears. "Ah! ye tears, that fall like rain upon the dried parchment" of the soul, washing out "the handwriting of sin," gently recreating the heart overwrought in the slavery of passion; ye are the elixir of life, giving to the troubled spirit peace, buoyancy, a very revelry of gladness.

Blest tears of soul-felt penitence,
In whose benign redeeming flow
Is felt the first, the only sense
Of guiltless joy that guilt can know.

For all its outward severity this is truly a pathetic season. Its lash of retribution falls not in anger, but in pity. The sounds of wailing that break forth from penitent hearts are a sweet music to the ear of God. They are the language of reconciliation. They are the tide that bears the exiled soul homeward to the sanctuary of God. Through chastening her innocence is renewed; through self-abasement she is lifted up; through sorrow she is comforted and rejoiced.

How true the poetry of penance to that decree of nature that out of pain and travail only life may spring. The flower cannot bloom till the bonds are burst that enclosed it and hid it from the light. The seed shall not be fruitful till it shall have known the blight of decay. Naught can spring into light and life that has not first known the gloom of darkness and the chill of death. This is the law of spirits as of matter, and it compels the soul to seek through sorrow and chastisement the renewal of its true life.

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lent that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year. Let other seasons come, like vernal choirs, full of brightness and joy, radiant in white and gold, resonant with hallelujahs, perfumed by the fragrance of flowers consecrating their bloom to the sanctuary, and growing immortal by the altar's hallowed touch. See the Queen of Sorrows advancing stately and beautiful in her dark mourning robes. Her head is bowed in grief and garlanded with violets, emblems of holy retirement, of hidden affliction. Her voice murmurs with low, inexpressible sweetness the sad plaint of the Miserere. She is dark yet comely, this daughter of stricken Zion. "Weeping she hath wept in the night, and her tears are upon her cheeks, and her heart is over-burthened by a sorrow that knows no comforting."

Oh! all ye that pass by the way, behold and see if there be sorrow like unto her sorrow."

Is there taught in the region of poetry more touching than this figure drawn for us by the plaintive Prophet? Yet it breathes the very soul of this season of the Church's woe. Her children had deserted her, and walked with the heathen to the idolatry of their flesh. Yet there is not on our sorrowing Queen the hopeless gloom of grief that sat upon the ancient daughter of Zion in the day of her affliction. Zion's was a figure of sordid, cheerless despair. Her canticles were the last groan of irremedial woe. The sceptre was to pass away from her hand, the diadem to fall from her brow, never again to be replaced. Her children's hearts became estranged, never again to return to her in homage and love.

Not so our Queen of Sorrows. She weeps, but her tears reflect fathomless rays of tender hope and splendor renewed. She laments, but her plaints fore-echo the glad outburst of coming triumph. Dignity, tenderness, matronly pride preside over her mourning, moderate it, give to it an unspeakable charm, make her sorrows sweeter than any joy, and her tears more beautiful and precious than the brightest gems that crown the brow of earthly empire.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee!"

[FOR THE COLONIST.]

"Nearer, My God, to Thee! Nearer to Thee?"
Sang I in days that again may ne'er be,—
Sweet childhood days; but, now, myself I see,
Further, my God, from Thee."

Then I believed that in yon starry dome
Thou had'st, so near, my God to me, Thy home;
But I have been wandering on paths alone,
Further, my God, from Thee.

Came there in manhood's prime, latter day lore,
Waiting, aspiring soul, that fain would soar.
Pinioned, low-hoivering o'er the barren shore—
Further, my God, from Thee! further from Thee!

Nor within realms of far stellar space,
Midst those revolving spheres, had'st thou a place,
Nor could my dimmed eyes, as of yore, Thy hand trace—
Drifting, from Thee, my God! Further from Thee!

When from the northern skies mystical bright
Auroral beams flashed, I thought each pale light
Shadows celestial cast out on the night—
Thou wast so near to me! So near to me!

Thy wrath made lightning flash, thunder's dread roar
Was but Thy voice from Eternity's Shore;
Israel had heard it sound from Sinai hoar—
Nearer to me, my God! Nearer to me!

Jesus of Nazareth, passeth he on,
As when of old he raised lone widow's son;
For 'd faint feel and sing once more that song—
"Nearer, my God, to thee! Nearer to Thee!"

—EROS WAYBACK.

Special to the Colonist.

ARRIVAL OF EXCURSION TRAIN.

Loss of a Bank Fisherman.

PLACENTIA, this evening. The excursion train arrived at ten minutes to two. Schrr. Telephone arrived from the banks yesterday. She reports loss of James Parrell, of St. Mary's, who fell out of a dory whilst trawling. The captain reports fish scarce; secured fifty quintals.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The first dandelion is here.
The steamer Volunteer left Bargeo at 6 a.m. today, bound home.

The steamer Neptune left Trinity at 11 a.m. today, bound south.

Stephen Yard, of Placentia, was brought to the Lunatic Asylum today.

The "house" will re-open tomorrow, after adjournment over Easter recess.

Don't forget the grand dancing assembly, to-night, in the Star of the Sea Hall.

Train arrived at Harbor Grace Junction today at 10.40 a.m., with large party en route to Placentia.

We will publish, occasionally, an expenditure item from the public accounts, for the benefit of our readers.

Professor Ryan has been appointed to the magistracy of Ferryland. He is a worthy gentleman, and will do honor to the position.

Yesterday was one of the warmest days that has occurred for many years, as early as April 21st. The thermometer was 73 in the shade.

The Triduum, preceding the Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel, will commence on tomorrow, (Tuesday,) at 5.30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Chapel, Cathedral Square.

Miss Fisher's name was omitted from the Athenaeum concert programme, on Saturday. She will sing "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," from the (Bohemian girl).

The members of the Legislature and press representatives are guests of the Railway Commissioner for a run over the Placentia road today. The train started at 8 a.m.

There will be a meeting of the Citizens' Defence Association held, this evening, at 9 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

The following is the doctors' report for the week beginning April 14th and ending April 21, 1889:—Number of new cases, 41; number of deaths, 2; deaths of cases previously reported, 2; total number of cases now under treatment, 38.

The steamer Aurora arrived from the seal fishery at 8.30 last evening, with six thousand young and six thousand old seals—considered to be the weight of eighteen thousand. The Aurora reports having seen the Eagle on the fifth April, but as she was some distance off, it could not be ascertained if she had any seals or not, but it was thought from her appearance that she had not much.

There is a treat in store for those who attend the concert at Riverhead school-room this evening. The programme contains a splendid selection of songs, choruses and recitations. A local recitation by Mr. E. M. Jackman, will be alone worth the admission fee. The Riverhead young men always play well, and this time they have taken more than ordinary pains with their programme. Parties intending to be present will only be sure of good seats by calling early.

MARRIAGES.

VASEY-FIELD—Last evening (Easter Sunday) at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, M.A., Elias, son of Mr. John Vasey, (tailor), of this city, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. William Field, of Briggs.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—On Sunday morning, after a long illness, Michael Byrne, aged 72 years; a well-known and respected citizen. Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence Pennywell Road; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DORMANDY—On Sunday, after a long illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Patrick Dormandy, aged 54 years. Funeral on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence No. 8, Lion Square; friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice—(Harbor Grace Standard, please copy).

EZEKIEL—At Harbor Main, on April 7th, Capt. Thomas Ezekiel, aged 61 years; leaving a sorrowing wife and four children to mourn their sad loss. —R. I. P.

MEAGHER—This morning, Capt. Richard Meagher, aged 84 years. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., from 54, Cochran Street; friends are respectfully requested to attend.

POWER—On Easter Sunday morning, of whooping cough, Rosanna, infant daughter of John and Bridget Power, aged 8 months.

MENCHIN—On last evening, after a short illness, Mr. William Menchin, aged 68 years. Funeral on tomorrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., from 247, Water Street West.